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FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE laſt fifteen years, unqueſtionably form the moſt extraordinary period in the hiſtory of man. The progreſs made during that time, by various nations, in exploring, aſcertaining, and eſtabliſhing the true principles of freedom and government, has been unequalled in the lapſe of nearly ſix thouſand years. Monarchs have been taught, that a ſacred regard to equitable laws, and an equal, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, among ſubjects of every denomination, are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics, of dignified, and applauded ſovereignty. The deep-rooted prejudices of bigotry have been in ſome meaſure eradicated from the human breaſt; and that liberty of ſentiment, which holds out to talents and integrity, the dignity of office, has been the ſucceſſor. The injured Hebrews, who for almoſt two centuries, have been objects of the bittereſt vengeance for every blood-thirſty tyrant, have emerged from the depth of oppreſſion and torture, and are beginning to experience the benignity of wholeſome laws, and to enjoy the common privileges of ſocial beings. Even the unfortunate Africans, who have hitherto been forced to ſupport the whole weight of the primitive curſe pronounced upon man, at length behold the firſt dawnings of the ſun of liberty, and realize the ſatisfaction of being raiſed in the opinion of their fellow creatures, to a more elevated rank in the ſcale of being.

At the contemplation of theſe great events, and the proſpect they afford, the benevolent mind muſt glow with the warmeſt rapture. And certainly no joy of which the human ſoul is ſuſceptable, is more perfectly conformed to reaſon and virtue. The unworthy diſtinctions of country, and place, rapidly wear away; and the benevolent, and honeſt inhabitants of the globe, have diſcovered an indiſſoluble tie, formed by the God of nature, to connect in the ſtricteſt amity all the friends of man.

The conſequence of this diſcovery, are extremely intereſting to mankind. Among others, the following may be mentioned.

In the firſt place, it has produced a diſpoſition in the human breaſt, to cultivate the bleſſings of peace. War, with its neceſſary train of evils, is at length viewed in its own horrid colours. The ſupporter of freedom—the ſaviour of his country—is alone dignified with the title of Hero—while the ſavage monſter, who, being *a ſoldier by profeſſion*, embrues his hands in the blood of his brethren of the human race, is condemned and execrated, as a foe to the happineſs of mankind.

Another important conſequence of this diſcovery, is an enlarged liberality of ſentiment among men. The liberality to which I refer, is diſcernable in the ſpirit of religious toleration, which ſpreads like a flood over the face of the earth. This toleration, when it becomes univerſal, cannot but accompliſh matters of the higheſt importance to the world. Truth and reaſon, will then burſt with irreſiſtable energy from the dark clouds of ſuperſtition and bigotry; diſpel the miſts of error and abſurdity, and bring the great family of the world to an uniformity of religious belief, and worſhip. Such an uniformity, will involve in itſelf the greateſt poſſible good to mankind. The whole human ſpecies, will then be in purſuit of the ſame great object—final happineſs—The intervention of confuſion and diſcord, will retard their progreſs towards the goal of their wiſhes—Of courſe, peace, friendſhip, ſocial communion, muſt pervade the earth.

A third, and in my view an important conſequence of this diſcovery, is a growing urbanity. By urbanity, I would be underſtood to mean, that love of truth and juſtice, which is oppoſed to all envy and detraction—which is diſpoſed to aſcribe merit where it is due, let the object of commendation belong to any nation, community, or party. This diſpoſition, not only argues an enlarged, and liberal habit of thinking; but is a forcible ſtimulous to virtuous exertion—For the temporal reward of virtue, is beſtowed in the honeſt applauſe, of honeſt men.

Theſe appear to me ſome of the advantages, which will reſult to the world, from the habit of viewing the virtuous characters of every country, language and complexion, as members of the ſame family, embarked in the ſame cauſe, and actuated by the ſame great principle—the love of human happineſs.

ALFRED.

LONDON Sept. 15.

WEDNESDAY laſt a fine new brig, lately built at Leith for the herring fiſhery, of 80 tons burthen, failed thro the great canal for Greenock, being the firſt veſſel that ever paſſed thro the canal from the Eaſt to the Weſt Sea.

Yeſterday the worſhipful company of Apothecaries held their herbarizing for this ſeaſon, at the Mermaid at Hackney; when the prizes annually given by the company to their apprentices, who have made the greateſt proficiency in botany, were conferred on Meſſrs. Henry Hall and Francis Moore.

The abolition of titles we never wiſh to take place in this country; but there are two titles which certainly ſtand much in need of definition, *Man of Honor* and *Gentleman*.

Proteſt of the Marechal Duc de Broglio, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, againſt the decree of the Repreſentatives of the French Nation, paſſed the 19th of June laſt, for the Abolition of hereditary Nobility.

"At the time of my being promoted to the firſt military rank, I took a ſolemn oath before the King, that I would adviſe him of every thing which ſhould have a tendency to endanger his Crown, or ſhake the foundations of the monarchy.

"The abolition of hereditary Nobility, will certainly produce thoſe fatal effects, and eventually ruin and annihilate both; for the exiſtence of Royalty and Monarchy is impoſſible, without the ſupport of hereditary Nobility, which has, for ages, been the ornament of the nation and the glory of the Monarch.

"I ſhould think myſelf highly culpable, if I did not expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms, my diſapprobation of this degrading and ruinous meaſure.

"Born of noble parents, I was early educated among the young nobility of France:—I have ſince gradually obtained the firſt rank in the army, and have had the honor to lead them, zealouſly devoted to the ſervice of their King and country, againſt the enemies of both.

"I have frequently witneſſed their characteriſtic valour, which was the admiration even of thoſe whom they had vanquiſhed.

"I ſeize with eagerneſs, this preſent opportunity, to acknowledge with ſincere gratitude, and heartfelt pleaſure, my perſonal obligations to thoſe noble and heroic officers, and to thoſe brave and well diſciplined Legions, to whom I am indebted for the victories which I have obtained, and for the honors to which I have been promoted.

"It is impoſſible, that I ſhould, on the preſent occaſion, refuſe to unite with them in proteſting againſt a decree which invades and annihilates the deareſt and moſt ſacred rights.

"I ſhould be highly criminal, were I to remain ſilent, and tamely ſuffer the intereſts of the crown and of the Nobility to be wantonly invaded with impunity.

"Reſolved, therefore, to obſerve the ſolemn oath which I have taken, and to diſcharge the ſeveral duties of Marechal de France, of a Nobleman, and father of a numerous family, to whom it is incumbent on me to tranſmit the honors which have deſcended to me from my anceſtors, I proteſt againſt the decree of the 19th of June laſt, which aboliſhes the hereditary nobility; and I will cauſe this Proteſt, properly atteſted, to be lodged in the public *Depots*—as a teſtimony which ſhall evince to France, to Europe, and to poſterity, my firm attachment to a body of Nobles ſo truly reſpectable, and my affection for my children. (Signed)

LE MARECHAL DUC DE BROGLIO.

Treves Aug. 1, 1790.

Oct. 6. Yeſterday morning, the French Ambaſſador received letters from Paris; after peruſing them his Excellency went to Manchetter Houſe, and communicated their contents to the Marquis Del Campo, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

The Procedure Criminelle, juſt publiſhed in Paris, is likely to produce a very ſtrong effect againſt the late Duke of Orleans. It is thought there are ſufficient proofs to convict him of having aimed at depoſing the preſent King in the month of October laſt.

Oct. 11. General Sir Archibald Campbell is the moſt probable perſon to have the chief command of the troops, on any expedition that may take place in the Weſtern Hemiſphere.

From the circumſtance of ten thouſand ſtand of arms being ordered to be ſhipped on board the fleet deſtined for foreign ſervice, it may be fairly preſumed that a plan of operations is concerted in the cabinet, of a nature decidedly offenſive. The Spaniſh Settlements already entertain a diſpoſition of revolt. When furniſhed with arms, and encouraged by powerful ſupport, there cannot be a doubt but that they would riſe againſt their preſent maſters.

The Mexicans cheriſh their reſentments againſt Spaniſh cruelty and oppreſſions. Freed from a yoke ſo grievous and intolerable, they would embrace with open arms the friendſhip and protection of a nation whoſe communication with them would be tempered with humanity.

There is a Spaniſh Count now in London, a Mexican by birth, who has frequent interviews with the Miniſter. He has been ill treated by his own court, and has taken refuge in this country, as an aſylum againſt further perſecution. He is a man of letters and talents, and is well able to give the beſt information concerning the preſent ſtate of the Spaniſh American Colonies.

Complaints have been daily made for ſome time paſt, of the ſecrecy of government in all its different departments. It ſurely cannot be well founded, for immediately upon the return of the fleet, we had the order of battle and of ſailing diſplayed in a morning paper, for the benefit of —our enemies.

The fire ſhips for the grand naval armament have barrels well ſupplied; there is in each barrel about 120lb of corned powder, 63lb. of pitch, 10lb. of tallow, 40lb. of ſulphur, 50lb. of ſaltpetre, 6lb. of roſin, and three pints of oil.

The combined fleets of France and Spain, if a conjunction has been formed, as is generally ſuppoſed, conſiſts of fifty ſail of the line, fourteen French, and thirty-ſix Spaniſh, beſides frigates. Lord Howe takes with him forty ſhips of the line from Portſmouth, and ten from Plymouth; ſo that every man will only have his bird, if a meeting takes place, and a tolerable light meal it will be; for ſo excellently a conditioned fleet, in point of officers, men and ſhips, never left England.

Mrs. Fitzherbert with a large party, honoured Portſmouth with a viſit on Thurſday laſt, and dined the next day on board the Coloſſus, off a very fine turtle, after taking a view of the fleet, at which ſhe expreſſed great admiration.

Oct. 15. By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Monday night laſt, we are informed, that the marine officers of that kingdom, in a body, have refuſed acting in caſe of a war with England. This refuſal is generally known to ariſe from an idea, that ſuch a circumſtance would be favorable to a counter revolution.

In a church a few miles from town, when the Parſon was repeating that part of the Litany which offers up prayers "for all thoſe who travel by land or by water," &c.—the Clerk ſuddenly exclaimed, "except my wife, who eloped from me two days ago."

Mr. Shaw, the King's meſſenger, was ſuddenly diſpatched by the Engliſh ambaſſador at Paris, on Tueſday night at twelve o'clock, and he reached London about the ſame hour on Thurſday night, after having been detained ſome time at Boulogne. On his arrival there, in order to uſe the utmoſt expedition, he hired an Engliſh Packet, in preference to two others belonging to that port; but no ſooner was he on ſhipboard, than he was accoſted by upwards of two hundred Poiſſardes, who obliged him to diſembark, and to pay full freight to the French Packet, which was firſt in turn for ſailing.

From the firſt opening of the diſpatches which were brought by this meſſenger from Paris, it may have been obſerved, that freſh vigor has been added to all the warlike preparations and proceedings; council after council has been held: at the breaking up of the laſt, on Saturday morning at two o'clock, Mr. Shaw, the meſſenger from Paris, was inſtantly diſpatched for Madrid, charged with letters of recall to Mr. Fitzherbert, our Ambaſſador there.

At the ſame time, Morley, the King's meſſenger from Paris, was diſpatched to our ambaſſador at the Hague; and Baſilico, the King's meſſenger was alſo diſpatched to our ambaſſador at Berlin: for what purpoſes, may be eaſily ſurmiſed, eſpecially as it is now well known, that,

Lord Howe ſet off for Portſmouth immediately after the breaking up of the firſt council which was held on the dipatches from Paris:

That ſix new regiments have been determined on ſince Thurſday laſt:

That an augmentation of ten men and a ſergeant are ordered in addition to every company of the foot guards :

That the firſt battalion of each of the three regiments of foot guards are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs for immediate embarkation ; which is a meaſure never adopted but in caſes of the utmoſt apprehenſion, or of an actual foreign war : And,

That ſeveral thouſand ſtands of arms have been removed from the Tower, and ſent to Portſmouth, to be put on board the frigates ordered for tranſporting ſtores and troops to the Weſt-Indies.

War is the prevalent opinion amongſt all ranks of men. There are thoſe, we know, who anticipate a different iſſue : upon what grounds, they themſelves will find it difficult to ſtate. If people may be allowed to judge from what they ſee and know, war is inevitable.

Our watchful ally of Pruſſia has for once foiled the intriguing Empreſs. Her ſchemes are no doubt deranged by the refuſal of the Turks to accede to her ſeiſm terms of accommodation. If ſhe perſeveres in her preſent policy, ſhe may involve herſelf deeper in hoſtilities than her reſources will ſupport.

Admiral Earl Howe and the officers of his fleet, are getting their live and other ſtock on board, previous to ſailing, which will take place the latter end of this week—his Lordſhip is indefatigable in forwarding every preparation for that event.

The troops intended for immediate embarkation including thoſe to be ſhipped from Ireland, will amount to 6000 men, and theſe conſiſt of ſome of the ableſt veterans of the Engliſh army.

News was on Friday received from the Eaſt-Indies, that Tippoo Saib had approached very near to Madras with an immenſe army, and had committed great outrages. It is added, that Lord Cornwallis had ſuperceded the whole of the council, and ordered them home.

Authentic accounts from Warſaw, dated the 22d ult. mention a deciſive engagement having taken place between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, near Tendroo and Codgia Bay, on the 9th preceding, after an obſtinate fight of ſix hours ; at the end of which the Turks fled, leaving the Ruſſians maſters of the ſea.

The Capitania, of 74 guns, commanded by the Captain Pacha, was blown up, with moſt of her crew, but the Captain ſaved.

The Vice-Admiral Seid Bey, a Pacha of Three Tails, was taken in a ſhip of 66 guns and 600 men, together with a frigate having 200 men on board.

As ſoon as Prince Potemkin heard of the victory, he left Akierman, for the purpoſe of rewarding thoſe whoſe valor deſerved it.

The greateſt difficulty in the way of a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is, that the former wiſhes to conclude it without the mediation of any other courts, which condition the Porte refuſes to accede to.

Paper money is the laſt reſource of an expiring Government—and France ſeems by the adoption of this mode to be pretty near the exit of her new Agrarian ſyſtem. Poor James the IId. when he wanted to alter the Britiſh conſtitution, circulated *leather money*, but he and his *tanned caſh* were ſoon expelled the kingdom.

The monied men of France knowing the inſtability of ſo extraordinary a conſtitution as that now attempting by the National Aſſembly, have tranſported to foreign banks the greateſt part of the current caſh of the kingdom, or hid it under ground in their own country, until they ſee the full event of the late rebellion.

A duel was laſt week fought in Paris between M. Bazancourt, brother to one of M. de Fayette's Aid de Camps, and Count de Bantemme, in which the former was killed on the ſpot. He was major of a regiment of the National Guards. The cauſe was a political diſpute.

By the Spaniſh papers it appears, that the war with Spain, it the year 1761, did not commence till after a tedious negociation for 6 months, when France took the liberty to interfere in the diſcuſſions between Great-Britain and that Court.

Oct. 16. There was a conſiderable alarm upon the ſtock-exchange yeſterday, owing to a report very induſtriouſly circulated, of unfavorable news from India ; and it was confidently aſſerted, that Tippoo had totally defeated the Britiſh army in the Carnatic : but upon the fulleſt enquiry, we can aſſure our readers, that there is not any foundation for the report ; and that the real fact is as follows :—Tippoo has been for ſome months before the lines of Travancore, and the laſt accounts from India ſtated, that there could be no doubt of his carrying them, as they were many miles in extent, which he has at length effected, and has taken an inconſiderable fortreſs, called Crongora, in the dominions of the Rajah of Travancore ; but there was not a ſingle Britiſh ſoldier oppoſed to him.—The event is no further of conſequence, than that it makes the war between the Engliſh and Tippoo inevitable ; and the account further ſtates, that a very conſiderable Britiſh army was on its march from the Carnatic to Serengapatam, the capital of Myſore, which muſt draw Tippoo immediately to the defence of his own dominions. Colonel Hartley, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, was alſo arrived at the head of a conſiderable force in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry, on the Malabar coaſt, and the Bengal detachment was in full march to join the Nizam ; ſo that there can be little doubt of our receiving intelligence of the utmoſt importance, as ſoon as theſe ſeparate armies ſhall have reached the ſcenes of action. The account of Tippoo's ſucceſs before the Travancore lines, came to St. Helena in the London Eaſt-Indiaman, and was tranſmitted from thence by a veſſel employed in the Whale Fiſhery, which arrived yeſterday morning.

They write from New-York, that Spaniſh dollars are more plentiful in that city, than at any former period. One Spaniſh veſſel openly landed 50,000, and lodged them in a merchant's hands, who is well known to have a political, as well as a pecuniary diſpoſition. But whether theſe dollars are to buy goods, to buy friendſhips or to buy votes, is not ſo eaſily determined.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13.

This forenoon a King's Meſſenger arrived here with diſpatches for Admiral Earl Howe, which he carried on board the QUEEN CHARLOTTE at Spithead ; and it has been ſince reported, that a reconciliation has taken place between the Courts of England and Spain.

This morning about three hundred Marines were draughted from the diviſion here, and ſhipped on board the fleet at Spithead.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 9.

This morning a Spaniard, calling himſelf Joſe Selynk, was apprehended by two boatmen, on ſuſpicion of being a Spy : He was carried before Admiral Greaves, who ſent him to the Mayor of this town for examination.

His papers being examined, it appeared he came from London on the firſt of October, and went to Oxford, Bath, Briſtol, and Exeter, and from thence to Plymouth, and wiſhed to go to Falmouth.

He was anxious to know how many ſhips were here ; wiſhed to view the Dock, Magazine, &c. He ſeems an intelligent man, and had many ſhrewd remarks in his journal, which was written in French.

Oct. 10. Joſe Seylink, the Spaniard, has undergone another examination—but nothing material has yet come out againſt him. He ſays he came hither to view the arſenal, fleet, citadel, magazines, &c. as he had at Portſmouth. He ſaid he was un Citoyen du Monde ; that his paſſport was L'Argent (ſhewing ſome ſilver) and that his companions were his books. On being queſtioned why he came by way of Oxford, &c. he ſaid, to ſee the country, and that he came here to go to Falmouth to embark for Liſbon—ſaid he knew none of his own nation in London—that he wiſhed not to be recognized by them, and that he was a man of no note in his own country.

He has a good map of the coaſt with him : but perſiſts that he had no other object but curioſity ; to gratify his wiſh to know the manners and cuſtoms of England.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that he was averſe to write to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, in London, which occaſions a conjecture that he is not a Spaniard, but a Frenchman.

GENEVA, Sept. 1.

By letters we learn, the ſudden converſion of the Great and Little Council, to the principles of republican government, they are on the point of propoſing a plan of reſtoring to the people all thoſe rights which deſtroy uſurpation. They are indebted to the patriotic writings of M. GRENUS for this converſion.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

M. Demouſtier late miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States of America, appointed to the Court of Berlin, had the honor of returning thanks to his Majeſty. He was introduced by Mons. Montmorin, Miniſter and Secretary of State for the foreign departments.

The French King's intended flight to Rouen.

THE following is a tranſlation of an official letter received from Rouen by the committee of enquiry of the National Aſſembly.

" The King is determined at laſt to come and live at Rouen ; he has yielded to the earneſt entreaties of her Majeſty, whoſe mind has been filled with terror by the Duke of Villequier. This nobleman has perſuaded the Queen, that his Majeſty would be dethroned if he did not fly from the capital, and that the inhabitants of Rouen, gained by the Dutcheſs of Villeroy, who has been very active theſe ten months to form a conſiderable party, would anſwer on their heads for the ſucceſs of a counter revolution, if the King would but conſent to come to Rouen, or ſuffer himſelf to be removed thither.

" The principal agent of this ſurpriſing and unaccountable woman, is M. Portier, Director of the farms at Rouen ; it is he who has engroſſed the ſix hundred ſignatures that have been preſented to the King by the Duke of Villequier ; it is he who is the noblemen, who has ſworn to form amongſt them a flying camp, to equip themſelves at their own expence, and to defend their monarch to the laſt drop of their blood.

" There exiſts likewiſe another confederacy between them and the chiefs of the National guard of Rouen. The moment the King ſhall appear in the midſt of the troops, the Parliament of this town are to take their ſeats, fix the price of bread at one ſol (halfpenny) per pound, and order the moſt refractory to be hung. The King is to hold a bed of juſtice, wherein he will annul all the National Aſſembly's decrees. An edict in the form of a manifeſto, will order the provinces to ſend new members to the States General, who are to ſubſcribe to the declaration of the 23d of June. The Dutcheſs, in her viſits at Dieppe, a la Meilleria and at Havre, has procured many valuable friends. They ſay ſhe can command ten millions of livres to defray the King's expences : ſhe has likewiſe monopolized all the corn neceſſary to keep the bread for ſix whole months at ſo low a price as a ſol per pound. She is the ſoul of the plan, and keeps a correſpondence, in cypher, with the Duke, her brother. Portier, and Le Picq, a phyſician, do all they can to enliſt the mal-contents. I unluckily have been of the number. Piqued at ſome of the National Aſſembly's decrees, that deprived me of part of my fortune, and of ſome manor-rights, I entered the liſt : but my conſcience looking with horror at a counter-revolution, that cannot be brought about but by the effuſion of ſo much blood, I ſacrifice my hatred of ſome of the operations of the aſſembly, for the ſake of preventing, if it is in my power, a new conflagration.

" All the writings againſt the Aſſembly come here addreſſed to Portier, who takes care to diſtribute them to foreign powers, in order to excite them to defend the nobility. The chief conſpirators names are, Meſſrs. Portier, Le Picq, Mauduit, de la Houſſe, and Ferret du Havre ; and the ladies, Mortonville, and Fouquet. Mauduit carries the diſpatches to and from Paris, under the name of La Bourdonnaye.

" P. S. Since the writing of the above, new manœuvres have been diſcovered. The Chevalier de Belbauf ſet out this morning for Paris, with ſeveral packets addreſſed to the Archbiſhop of Touloufe, to the Abbe Maury, and to Meſſrs. Bergaſſe and Cazales, who are the pivots of the conſpiracy. He carries likewiſe an addreſs to his Majeſty from the ſection of the Oratorie of Rouen, who invited him to come hither, and enjoy the love of his ſubjects. The Chevalier has his diſpatches in the barrels of his piſtols, and the linings of his coat."

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.

It is with great pleaſure we can inform our readers, that the furnace lately erected by William Turnbull and Co. this ſide the Alleghany mountains, on Jacobs-Creek, about 15 miles above the Youghiogeny river, began her blaſt the 1ſt inſt. and that the metal proves to be of a ſuperior quality both for caſtings and bar-iron, the latter being tried in their forge the ſame day ; a circumſtance very intereſting to the good people of this weſtern country, and cannot but be highly agreeable to every well-wiſher of our own manufactures.

Laſt Sunday a company of recruits, raiſed in the ſtate of Maryland, marched into town under the command of Lieut. M'Pherſon.

PORTSMOUH, Nov. 20.

For the encouragemeet of our country brethern, we mention the following uncommon inſtance of *Fertility* : In the town of Wolfborough, upon Mr. *Cabot's* farm, were produced the preſent ſeaſon from a Turnip-Yard, which by accurate meaſure was rather leſs than half an acre, four hundred and eighty-five buſhels of Turnips of an excellent quality !

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

A *truly laughable threat*, from a wiſe Nova-Scotia ſkipper of a little fiſhing veſſel, who brought his fiſh to this market lately for ſale. This great and mighty CAPTAIN, finding a little more difficulty in entering his fiſh than he had expected, ſuddenly, ſwelling with over boiling reſentment, exclaimed, " If every *Nova-Scotiaman* was of my opinion, they would let you all *ſtarve* before they brought another fiſh to this port ! ! ! " The adventures of every day ſeem to contradict the Proverb, " *That there is nothing new under the ſun.*"

EXTRACTS.

SATIRE, when directed to the right end, and governed by the maxims of prudence, is a moſt effectual weapon againſt folly and vice. No one can doubt the truth of this aſſertion, who has read the writings of the celebrated Mr. ADDISON. That amiable author, by his periodical Eſſays, publiſhed in the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, fairly laughed the Engliſh out of many of their ſingularities, foibles, faults and crimes, without paining or offending them. While SWIFT was waſting one of the fineſt geniuſes ever beſtowed upon any of the ſons of Adam, in the deſcription of dirty trifles, or what was worſe, in plaguing and ſouring the world by his malicious ſarcaſms : Addiſon was employed in the friendly office of reforming them by his inimitable humour. Probably no other writer, ancient or modern, ever did ſo much towards refining mankind. His works deſerve a place in every library, whether public or private, and ought to be attentively peruſed by all, who make pretenſions to learning or taſte.

" There is not any virtue to which providence has not annexed a ſecret ſatisfaction :" But " to do good, and to communicate"—to leſſen the inevitable evils which aſſail the children of misfortune, afford the moſt ſuperior ſenſations of pleaſure, of which the human mind is ſuſceptible.—At this ſeaſon of the year, the hand of beneficence ſhould be extended with encreaſed liberality—for with the return of the ſeaſon, the wants and expectations of the ſons and daughters of affliction return :—Happy are thoſe, who by the favor of Heaven are made the almoners of providence to the poor—on ſuch ſhall come " the bleſſings of many who are ready to periſh."——

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

PHILADELPHIA.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	——14ſ. pr. £.	or 70	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7ſ5——7ſ6.	or 37½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	6ſ6.	32½	do,
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	12ſ9—13ſ.10	64	do.
Indents	7ſ5——7ſ6.	37½	do.
State debts	——8ſ9.	42	do.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY last being the day appointed for the meeting of the national legiſlature, in this city, now the ſeat of government of the United States, thirty-one members of the houſe of repreſentatives aſſembled in the hall, in Cheſnut-Street, which number not being ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum, they adjourned to yeſterday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Fifteen members of the Senate alſo aſſembled in the Senate chamber; viz.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

His Excellency The VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Meſſrs Langdon,	Hon. Meſſrs Morris,
Wingate,	Maclay,
Dalton,	Izard,
Ellsworth,	Butler,
King,	Hawkins,
Johnſton,	Baſſet.
Dickinſon,	Munroe,
Few,	

Members preſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, were
The Hon. The SPEAKER.

Hon. Meſſrs Ames,	Hon. Meſſrs Lawrance,
Benſon,	Lee,
Baldwin,	Livermore,
Bloodworth,	Madiſon,
Boudinot,	P. Muhlenberg,
Brown,	Schureman,
Cadwallader,	Seney,
Clymer,	Sherman,
Fitzſimons,	Smith, (S. C.)
Floyd,	Sturges,
Foſter,	Sylveſter,
Gilman,	Thatcher,
Goodhue,	Williamſon,
Griffin,	Wynkoop.
Huger,	
Huntington.	

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Hon. *Mr. Scot*, and *Mr. Heiſter*, appeared and took their ſeats.

Hon. *W. B. Giles*, Member from Virginia, elected to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the death of the Hon. T. Bland, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

The Houſe being formed—

On motion of *Mr. Boudinot*, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate, that a quorum of the Houſe being now aſſembled, they are ready to proceed to buſineſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by their Secretary Mr. *Otis*, informing the Houſe that a number ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum of the Senate, being aſſembled in the Senate Chamber, they are ready to receive communications from the honorable Houſe.

A committee was appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs *Boudinot*, *Lawrance* and *Smith*, (S.C.) to join a committee of the Senate, to wait on the PRESIDENT of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of both Houſes are now aſſembled—a meſſage was ſent to the Senate, by the Clerk, to inform them of the above vote.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that they have appointed a committe conſiſting of the Hon. Mr. *Morris*, and the Hon. Mr. *Langdon*, to join a committee of the Hon. Houſe, to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of both Houſes being aſſembled, they will be ready in the Senate Chamber to receive ſuch communications as he may be pleaſed to make.

A motion was made by Mr. *Livermore*, that the Houſe ſhould concur with the Senate; this being objected to, the motion was withdrawn.

The Houſe then non-concurred that part of the Senate's meſſage which aſſigned the place of receiving the Preſident—and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the ſame.

After which a meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they concur in the vote of the Houſe—and the committee proceeded to wait on the Preſident.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the following petitions which were read, and laid on the table, viz. The petition of Jacob Bell, of John Lewis, and of Francis Ackley.

Mr. *Fitzſimons* preſented ſeveral petitions and memorials of *Alexander Fowler*, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. *Boudinot*, of the joint committee on the part of the Houſe, reported that they had waited on the PRESIDENT of the United States, and delivered the meſſage of both Houſes.

The PRESIDENT informed the committee that he would meet the two Houſes in the Senate Chamber to-morrow 12 o'clock. *Adjourned.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

Yeſterday there was a *Levee* at the houſe of THE PRESIDENT of the United States—at which were preſent His Excellency THE VICE-PRESIDENT, and many Members of both Houſes of Congreſs, ſeveral of the Heads of Departments, beſides a number of reſpectable private characters.——IGNATIUS PALYART, Eſq. Conſul General from Her Moſt Faithful Majeſty, the QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, was preſented (at the Levee) to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, by the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

THERE is a report that the forces under the command of General HARMAR, have received a check from the Indians; but as the accident is ſaid to have happened forty days ago, and no official information has been received by the Supreme Executive, it may be preſumed that the account is premature.

This day purchaſes of Public Securities will be made by the Secratary of the Treaſury, at his Office in Cheſnut-Street.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, dated Nov. 18.

"We have this day had intelligence by a half blooded Indian, who is come in from the Indian country, that general Harmar has taken the Miami town without reſiſtance.

"The perſon who brings this account left Detroit the 23d of October. He ſays the Indians attacked the army two or three times on their march, but were always repulſed with ſome loſs."

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, now at New-York, to his friend in this city dated December 2.

"Mr. S——, has this moment received letters from England of the 15th of October, and from the hoſtile movements there, the alliances formed in Europe, and the ſudden departure of a number of ſhips of war and tranſports for the Weſt Indies, war ſeems inevitable. I give you this information becauſe it may be relied on."

Some there are, obſerves a correſpondent, who ſhake their heads with ſolemn motion, and preſend to wonder what can be the reaſon of the new ſettlements *on the Miſſiſippi, and adjacent to the Natchez.* This is a "wilderneſs," they ſay, "ſurrounded with ſavages and the ſcalping knife:" and if a people are bent on making new ſettlements, let them ſettle "in the moſt cultivated parts of the United States; and the curſe will not be diminiſhed by encountering nature in her moſt rugged form." What can ſuch men deſign!—What do their grave obſervations amount to, but this, "that man, abſolutely regardleſs of his own happineſs and welfare, ſhould reſign himſelf, with ſerene ſtupidity, to the *tender mercies* of every wealthy lord and maſter, who chooſes to command him?" *Theſe* men imagine they perform *all the offices of life*, if they endeavour to add to their preſent *wealth, power* and *credit*, without any ſort of reſpect or tenderneſs for the "maſs" of that ſociety, under the protection whereof they live, who if they can make *any immediate advantage* to themſelves, in raiſing the value of *their* own property, "in the cultivated parts of the United States," ſpare no language or efforts to depreciate the moſt promiſing ſettlements of other places.

Let not, however, the dreary deſcription they preſent us, diſcourage the flattering proſpects of the adventurers on the Miſſiſippi. Let it be remembered that *this* place itſelf, this emporium of America, now ſhinning with all the arts and cuſtoms of poliſhed life, was once a wilderneſs, inhoſpitable like the deſarts by the Miſſiſippi. Rather let theſe friends to mankind feel happy on the occaſion in being the means of forming a ſettlement, where the people may live free as nature, which is before them, where every ſenſation, favourable to happineſs, may be indulged, and where there is nothing to remind them of the tyranny of man!

(Independent Gazetteer.)

To obſerve a progreſs in our arts and manufactures muſt give pleaſure to every American. Muſical inſtrument making is now carried to great perfection in this city. An ingenious artiſt has lately turned out of his hands ſeveral forte pianos, in point of workmanſhip, nothing inferior to the imported. Independent of the encouragement which every American would naturally be inclined to give to home manufactures, theſe, inſtruments, on another account, claim a decided preference. The wood which enters into the compoſition of imported inſtruments, ſeaſoned in London will not ſtand this Climate. It is well known, that the air of that capital is more moiſt than ours; then of courſe the imported inſtrument will crack and ſplit when once affected by our drier air. Another objection can reaſonably be made to imported forte-pianos. They are kept together with nothing but glue. Screws are alſo abſolutely neceſſary, that they may ſtand the ſudden changes here from drought to humidity and back again.

Experience, corroborates this theory: Imported forte-pianos require frequent repairs and in a few years are unfit to uſe.

Theſe objections are removed by the care our artiſt takes in ſeaſoning his wood, and in ſtrengthening every part of his work with ſubſtantial iron ſcrews.

The large emiſſion of paper money voted by the National Aſſembly of France, and the tumult that accompanied the decree, ſeemed to forbode confuſion. The lateſt Engliſh arrivals however, diſpel our fears; the Aſſembly has been with more calmneſs deliberating on the ſubject of taxes; the ſtorm that ſeemed immediately to threaten the Nation, has blown over, and things ſeem to have reſumed a more quiet appearance. *G. Adv.*

In taking a view of the preſent ſituation of the United States, there is no idea more forcibly impreſſed on the mind, than the peace and tranquility which prevail under the auſpices of the general government: The inferences which naturally reſult from this conſideration are highly complimentary to the public adminiſtration of our affairs—With one ſolitary exception only, not a whiſper of diſapprobation has been heard—and this is ſo confeſſedly local and partial, that it can hardly be ſuppoſed to have the ſmalleſt influence out of the limits of the State where it originated, and even there, it is to be preſumed, that a deep impreſſion of the importance of preſerving the harmony of the States, will forcibly operate to prevent the ſmalleſt ſchiſm in the ſacred bond of Union. What then remains, but that our civil fathers ſhould proceed with confidence in perfecting the great work they have ſo ably begun? The preſent ſeſſion commences under the moſt favorable circumſtances; the public approbation of men and meaſures has been ſo generally exemplified in the recent elections, that we may juſtly expect, that energy, independence and diſpatch, in the public buſineſs, which paſt ſucceſs and public confidence inſpire.

Civil government is the firſt gift of Heaven to man—It is the only ſafeguard of liberty—that form which Heaven has beſtowed on the people of the United States, appears the moſt conducive to this great object, becauſe it provides for an equal and juſt repreſentation of the various intereſts of all: Had the repreſentation been comprized in one branch, it may well be doubted whether the public buſineſs would have been conducted with that diſpatch, or been ſo cordially accepted by the people as it has been—the deciſions of a majority of *one* body, can never be ſuppoſed to ſpeak the ſenſe of the people ſo fully as that of *two*—for the oppoſition in opinion which frequently occurs between the two branches, and that mutual jealouſy which is always diſcernable, plainly prove that an intereſt always exiſts among the people, which cannot be recognized and have juſtice done to it, in a ſingle aſſembly.

The liberty of the Preſs, with ſome perſons, means only a right to abuſe, and render odious, public characters; others ſuppoſe it conſiſts in an excluſive propogation and defence of *their* particular ſentiments.

The abuſe of public characters, however, as ſuch, while they enjoy the public confidence, is a groſs inſult on the majeſty of the people: Men in private life juſtly conſider their reputation as an invaluable jewel—and the laws have provided a ſacred barrier for its defence: In the eye of the law every man is ſuppoſed to be innocent, who is not impeached of a crime—and perſonal attacks on private fame excites the honeſt indignation of every good citizen—It is therefore prepoſterous in the higheſt degree to call that *liberty*, which ſubjects thoſe charactes to indiſcriminate obloquy, whom the people, for real or ſuppoſed qualifications, have ſelected as the guardians of their rights, and the adminiſtrators of their laws—it is converting a bleſſing into a curſe with a vengeance, to attempt to render thoſe ridiculous whom ſound policy would lead us to reſpect and honor: *Meaſures* and not *men* are the proper ſubjects of cognizance to a free preſs; but the partiſans of diſcord are generally ſo incompetent to an inveſtigation of public tranſactions, that they find it much eaſier to excite attention by having recourſe to ſlander and detraction, than by analyzing and pointing out the defects of government: That ſpecies of freedom which ſome perſons are clamorous to ſee exerciſed by the Preſs, which anathematizes all who preſume to *think for themſelves*, in oppoſition to the demagogues of the hour, is in reality nothing leſs than impudent intolerance—"that turkiſh policy that will bear no brother near the throne."—From ſuch definitions of a free preſs, may the enlightened citizens of this free republic ever turn with abhorrence—"the colliſion of ſentiment is the parent of light and truth"—and while our preſſes are *really* free, every decent propoſition will have a candid conſideration—every friend to the happineſs and liberties of the United States will boldly offer his opinions, and the public will give them weight in proportion to their intrinſic merit and importance.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Minerva, Weſt, Ruſſia, 117 days.
——, Boys, Liſbon, 42
Philadelphia, Strong, ——,
Charleſton, German, Charleſton, 17
Sloop New-York Packet, Holden, [N. Y.] 4
Lively, ——, St. Auſtatia, 30.

Poſtſcript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

Lateſt INTELLIGENCE from SPAIN.

BOSTON, NOV. 27.

THE following intelligence may be depended on, it coming from one of the moſt reſpectable and well-informed houſes in Spain, to a gentleman in this town.

"CADIZ, September 28, 1790.

Negociation ſtill continues between this Court and that of Great-Britain, of the ſucceſs of which people think and talk variouſly. If we are to judge from the actions of both parties, an immediate WAR ſeems inevitable: In each they are arming with the utmoſt vigour and activity; particularly ſince the National Aſſembly of France hath ordered, that 45 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, be immediately got ready to aſſiſt *Spain*, in caſe of a War.

The ſquadron which returned into this port the 8th inſt. is getting ready with all expedition, to proceed to ſea—*And every ſhip in the Spaniſh navy is ordered into commiſſion*—and we working on them without intermiſſion, even on Sunday.

"Hoſtilities have taken place between us and the *Emperor of Morocco.* Two cruizers of the latter have been brought into this port, within theſe few days, and two or three others have been carried into neighbouring ports. The Moors are preparing to attack Ceuto, where there is a garriſon of 12,000 men. Indeed it is expected they will aſſail all the cities belonging to Spain on the African Coaſt."

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. *Patrick Byrne's* Tavern, in Front-Street, on Monday next, the 13th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, when a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Secretary, Treaſurer, two Counſellors, and two Phyſicians, are to be choſen.

At this meeting, the folllowing propoſition is to be debated:—"All ſums of money, paid by any perſon at the time of his becoming a member—all ſums paid in lieu of the yearly dues—and all the donations made to the Society, ſhall, from time to time, be veſted in ſome public ſtock, in the name of the Preſident for the time being—who ſhall, as occaſion may require, transfer the ſame to his ſucceſſor. And the ſaid ſtock ſhall at all times be conſidered as the capital of this ſociety: The principal of which ſhall never be made uſe of, or drawn upon for any purpoſe whatſoever.

Signed by Order,
MATTHEW CAREY, *Sec'ry.*

☞ *Such gentlemen as deſire to become members of this humane inſtitution, are requeſted to give in their names at any time previous to the meeting, to any of the members of the ſociety.*

This day is published,

By THOMAS LANG,

No. 21, *Church-Alley,*

And ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, WILLIAM PRICHARD, and RICE and Co. in Market-Street; and by THOMAS DOBSON, WILLIAM YOUNG, and ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

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The POEMS of OSSIAN,

THE

SON OF FINGAL.

Tranſlated by JAMES MACPHERSON, Eſq.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The STUDENT.—No. I.

BY SIMON SEARCHER.

"WHAT have we here?" cries the LOUNGER, (as he ſips his coffee from a half pint porcelaine cup, which reſts on its kindred ſaucer, placed with a negligent eaſe between the thumb and two longeſt fingers of that delicate hand which is raiſed half way to the lips, from the poliſhed table on which the elbow preſſes, ſupporting the upper extremity of the liſtleſs frame.)—"What have we here? The STUDENT, by *Simon Searcher!* One would rather expect *lectures* from the *Profeſſor* than the *Student*. Had you not better, Mr. SEARCHER, ſearch a little longer before you commence teacher?"—This is ſaid with an air of triumph;—and with all due modeſty I reply: Far be it from me Sir, to aſſume the office of a Teacher; my utmoſt hope is, that by publiſhliſhing my thoughts on the various objects of my ſtudies, I may induce others to reflect upon ſuch ſubjects as will tend to make them both wiſer and better; ſuch ſubjects, only, being worthy of a Student's attention. I have experienced great advantages from the preſence of a fellow Student, to whom I could communicate my ſentiments reſpecting the author in hand, or his work: Now Sir, as I find it a difficult matter to entice a clever fellow to my corner, (that corner which I hold by ancient charter, granted by the great King *Cuſtom*, (a tyrant with whom you are, no doubt, acquainted Sir,) to all who follow in the dance of the nine old Maids called Muſes; the Poet's Corner, Sir—not in a newſpaper, but, in a garret.) I purpoſe, by means of a *Corner* in the National Gazette, to make companions of all who will condeſcend to read the Student, and as mankind are of ſuch various taſtes and opinions, it will be hard if ſome few are not found willing to be acquainted with ſolitary SIMON.——

Of all the thouſands, that around me ſtalk,
That *ſeem* to ſee—and what is ſtrange, *do* talk,
I ſhall not grudge my labour or my ink,
If I can add but one to thoſe that think.

"Think!" cries LOUNGER, with a moſt expreſſive yawn. "Oh d——n it I hate thinking—What ſignifies one's thinking for one's ſelf, when there is ſo many people to think for one?" "True" cries Mrs. LOUNGER, ſetting her cup and ſaucer on the table, "True Mr. Lounger, I declare it is the moſt worryſome thing in natſhure to think: I had ſome hopes from the creatſhure's beginning, that he might afford ſome entertainment; but I ſuppoſe we are to have his fuſty opinions upon muſty old books."——Hold Madam!—I ſtudy nature as well as books: I intend Madam that every nook and corner where it is poſſible for Dame Nature to hide herſelf, or any of her ornaments, ſhall be rummaged, top and bottom, behind and before, up and down, backwards and forwards, in all poſſible directions, that can be thought of by your ſerious ſervant SIMON SEARCHER. Dreſs and faſhion Madam, ſhall be objects of conſtant ſtudy, and you may depend upon the earlieſt intelligence of every change: I have even now Madam a communication not unworthy your ear—It is a fact Madam—A fact that may be depended upon, that the ladies throughout the Britiſh dominions (whom it is abſolutely neceſſary to imitate, becauſe they have, or affect, a hearty contempt for us) have adopted for the winter ſeaſon, the thin, light ſilk bonnet; ſo Madam it is devoutly to be wiſhed, as it is reaſonably to be expected, that our ladies will diſcard the warm Beaver, ſo prepoſterous at this ſeaſon. Likewiſe Madam, by the lateſt accounts from Europe we learn, that the gentlemen of the *ton*, have univerſally adopted the *Craw*. Further Madam, I learn that at a convention aſſembled for the purpoſe of deliberating on a federal dreſs for the beau monde of the United States—preſent, *Billy Dimple*, *Jacky Simper*, *Peter Prig*, *&c. &c.* It was agreed to recommend to all pretty fellows, the *crape Cuſhion*, ſomewhat altered, the ſide hair being brought down towards the ſhoulders, after the model of the wings of a panting Hen-Turkey in the dog-days. Perhaps Madam I ſhall at ſome future period addreſs a Song to you—the burthen of which ſhall be

Sing heads and tails, hats, caps, and other like rigs,
With braids, curls, and fine frizzled wigs, wigs, wigs.

As my deſign in wiſhing for companions is not merely to declare my own opinions, I hope thoſe who may be induced to ſtudy with me, will favor me with their's, which ſhall be thankfully received and acknowledged; any thing addreſſed to SIMON SEARCHER and conveyed to Mr. Fenno will reach me—

Come what will, or come what may,
Whether ſerious, whether gay,
SIMON SEARCHER ſeeks for knowledge,
Far beyond the bounds of College.

I expect my Eſſays will be like my Introductory Number, pretty much of a medley.

Dec. 1790.

PARIS, Sept.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

WE have already mentioned ſome funeral ceremonies at Straſburg, and in other towns, to the memory of the ſoldiers who ſacrificed their lives at Nanci, in ſupport of the revolution. Similar ceremonies have taken place at Baugency, at Vienne, at Grenoble, at Rouen, &c. in honor of thoſe departed patriots.

On the 20th inſtant, this laſt duty was diſcharged by the citizens of Paris, on the *Champ de la Federation*. All the 60 battalions, the Pariſian Cavalry, the Corps of Veteran Troops, the Dauphin's Company, and the National Guards of the municipalities in the vicinity of Paris, met at 11 o'clock, on the *Champ de la Federation*, with colours flying and drums beating.

The drums were muffled with black—the colours and ſtandards were ſurmounted with crapes, and the trumpets *en ſourdine*—A deputation of the Municipality, with the Mayor at the head of it, eſcorted by the Guard of the Hotel de Ville, alſo aſſiſted at the ceremony. Another from the National Aſſembly was alſo preſent, at the joint invitation of the regular troops, and of the National Guards, and occupied the firſt rows of ſeats under the gallery, oppoſite to the Military School.

Three hundred thouſand perſons witneſſed the ſolemn ceremony, in awful ſilence Maſs was celebrated by M. St. Martin. Afterwards, the Deputies of the National Aſſembly approached the altar, which was placed at the foot of the Mauſoleum, ſurrounded with cypreſs, funeral torches, and the young men of the National Guards. They walked round the altar, and ſprinkled the tomb with holy water.

The following inſcriptions were engraved on the four ſides of the tomb.

On the firſt, "The manes of thoſe brave warriors, who died at Nanci, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1790, in defence of the Conſtitution."

On the ſecond. "Tremble ye enemies of your country, their example is all powerful."

On the third. "Marble and braſs ſhall periſh, but their glory, and the empire of liberty are eternal."

On the fourth. "Here they had ſworn to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and the king."

The immenſe multitudes, penetrated with the moſt heartfelt grief, quitted the mournful ſcene in ſolemn order, impreſſed with an indelible remembrance of the awful ceremony.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.

DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES.

WE hear that the Corporation of the College have returned their thanks to the following among other gentlemen, who have lately contributed to enrich the Library and Muſeum, at Cambridge, by their benefactions.

To JOHN GARDINER, Eſq. of Pownalborough, for ſeveral additional proofs of his generoſity, among which are ſix excellent paintings, finiſhed by *Baunias*, a French painter of eminence, and repreſenting the people of different colour in ſome of the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; fifteen medals, ſtruck by the celebrated Engliſh artiſt *Pingot*, in commemoration of the victories obtained by the Britiſh in the war of 1756, and other important events; and thirty-two gold, ſilver, copper and braſs medals and coin of different kinds.

To Mr. RICHARD SURCOMB HOWE, an officer on board the Columbia in her late voyage, for various articles of dreſs, and other curioſities brought from the Sandwich Iſlands, and North-Weſt Coaſt of America.

And to Capt JOHN PATERSON, a gentleman in the ſervice of the honourable Engliſh Eaſt-India company, for a very rare and valuable manuſcript in folio, written on vellem in the Perſic character, and preſented by him to the Library.

A USEFUL HINT TO APOTHECARIES.

FATAL accidents have ſometimes happened by miſtaking *Cream of Tartar* for *Tartar Emetic*. Would it not be worthy of attention to guard againſt the probability of an evil ſo horrible in its conſequences? The error uſually ariſes from a reſemblance, both in name and colour, between theſe drugs; altho the one is an innocent medicine and the other a deadly poiſon.

I would therefore propoſe that ſome other technical name ſhould be adopted inſtead of *Tartar Emetic*; and the drug itſelf be diſguiſed by colouring it with ſomething that ſhould not ſenſibly alter its qualities, and yet give it a manifeſtly different appearance.

As our apothecaries may poſſibly be too buſy to attend to this precaution, may it not be worthy the notice of our college of phyſicians, who may thereby be the means of ſometimes ſaving the life of a fellow citizen. H.

(Gen. Advertiſer.)

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S

Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.

HIS Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq.——A *Philadelphian Beauty.*——*Peace*, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.——*Plenty*, with wreaths of Flowers, baſket of Fruit, &c.

☞ *TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr.* JAMES BRYSON'S, *No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.*

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the ſame place, on reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

The price of this paper is 3 dolls. pr. ann. and 5d. ſingle number.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,

BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Perſons having Buſineſs to tranſact at the Public Offices, may be aſſiſted, or have their Buſineſs done for them (without the trouble and expence of a perſonal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,

WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,

By the *Week*, *Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.

Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1ſt, 1790.

LAW LECTURES.

THE Hon. Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR of LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wedneſday the 15th of this Month, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe to attend the Lectures are requeſted to ſignify their intentions ſoon, that the neceſſary Preparations may be made for their accommodation. *By Order of the Faculty of the College,*

WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 26th of December 1788, the houſe occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of Wm. Haſelton, on the above date.

1788.

October 24, 4873, 4874, 6356 } of 500 dollars each. } favor of JAMES HASELTON.
one of 400 dollars, }

ELIZABETH HASELTON,
Adminiſtratrix of
JAMES HASELTON, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790. [62 6t.1aw.]

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

THE *FIRST* AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

DOWAY TRANSLATION OF THE

VULGATE BIBLE,

Containing 990 Pages in Quarto.——*(Price Six Dollars.)*

☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

Nov. 29.

This Day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, Front-Street,

The American Muſeum,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

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Dr. PRICE'S *Revolution Sermon to be ſold by the Editor—price 1/6.*